

TO RE-OPEN DREYFUS CASE.

AGITATION IN FRANCE MAY YET
LEAD TO WAR.

GREAT CLAMOR FOR REVISION

French Government Using Strong Efforts
to Stem the Growing Tide of Popu-
lar Indignation.

A special cable dispatch from Paris states that the report put in circulation by a news agency, that a revision of the Dreyfus case had been decided upon, appears to be premature.

It is now pointed out that a revision may be sanctioned by the cabinet under the presidency of M. Faure. No such council has as yet sat; but M. Cavaignac, minister of war, conferred at great length Friday with M. Savaron, minister of justice, and M. Brisson, president of the council and interior.

The presumption is that these conferences had to do with the proposal of revision, but the results have not been made public.

The most pessimistic feelings exist. It is the common belief that Great Britain and Russia are on the eve of war, and that the consequences of the Dreyfus scandal will involve France in war with Germany.

The government is doing its best to stem the rising tide of agitation by a studied quiescence which scandalizes The Journal des Debats and other papers, and it may succeed in getting over the crisis. M. Faure ignores the reproaches of the press and remains at Havre.

M. Bourgeois, minister of education, is in Switzerland. His address is not known here. M. Petriol, minister of finance, is at Marseilles, and M. Lockroy, minister of marine, is at Cherbourg.

In the meantime M. Cavaignac, minister of war, and M. Savaron, minister of justice, are busy enough. M. Savaron, as has been said, had prolonged conferences with M. Brisson Friday afternoon, and after M. Cavaignac's long interview with M. Savaron, both ministers looked ruffled. These and other impromptu ministerial conferences were devoted to an endeavor to convince the minister for war of the necessity on political grounds of a revision of the Dreyfus case, which the whole country, including the army, now demands.

High officers confess that the revision will probably entail war, but they say that would be preferable to having the army remain under a cloud with the possibilities of agitation leading to civil strife.

Almost all the ministers, it is believed, are now in favor of revision.

Several officers of the highest distinction, it is alleged, threatened to resign their commissions in order to force the government to act. Among the crowds of speculations and alleged revelations, however, none that is actually new has been disclosed. General Pellieux is furious at having been deceived. He has written to the governor of Paris, asking with brutal frankness to be placed on the retired list, as he does not wish to be mixed up with "men lacking all sense of honor." The governor has begged him to reconsider his decision. M. de Pressense, member of the chamber of deputies and foreign editor of The Temps, is organizing meetings throughout the country in favor of revision.

The deputy afterwards declared that so long as M. Cavaignac was minister for war there would be no revision of the Dreyfus case, adding that in the event of a revision the trial could not again be held behind closed doors, and as it would be impossible to produce publicly some of the documents, the acquittal of Dreyfus would certainly result from a reopening of the case.

M. Zola remains in hiding; but he has written a letter of congratulations to Mme. Dreyfus. Colonel Picquart implores Matri La Borie, who was counsel for Zola in his recent trial, to cease efforts to obtain his (Picquart's) freedom, as he says he can wait until September 21st, when he will be liberated and can face his accusers. Madame Dreyfus, so far, has taken no action.

CORBETT IS UNDECIDED

Whether He Will Go Against McKoy
October 1st or Not.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, passed through Chicago Friday on his way to New York. In an interview he said: "I am feeling perfectly well and have not allowed myself to worry. As regards the fight with McKoy, I have not made up my mind whether to fight on October 1st or not, and I cannot tell until I have talked it over with Considine. I am still in the business, though, and mean to give everybody a chance. I want to thank the members of the sporting fraternity for their kindly expressions of sympathy for me in my bereavement."

HOLLAND'S GIRL QUEEN.

Bewitching Wilhelmina Attains Majority
and Rules Netherlands.

Upon the occasion of her birthday Wednesday Queen Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria issued a proclamation to the people of the Netherlands. It was worded as follows:

"On this day, so important to you and me, I desire before all else to say a word of warm gratitude. From my tenderest years you have surrounded me with your love. From all parts of the kingdom, from all classes of society, young and old, I have always received striking proofs of attachment. After the death of my venerated father, all your attachment to the dynasty was transferred to me. On this day I am ready to accept the splendid though weighty task whereto I have been called and I feel myself supported by your fidelity. Receive my thanks. My experience hitherto has left ineffaceable impressions, and it is an earnest of the future. My dearly loved mother, to whom I am immensely indebted, set me an example by her noble and exalted conception of the duties which henceforth devolve upon me. The aim of my life will be to follow her example, and to govern in the manner expected of a princess of the house of Orange. True to the constitution, I desire to strengthen the respect for the name and flag of The Netherlands. As sovereign of possessions and colonies east and west, I desire to observe justice and to contribute so far as in me lies in the increasing intellectual and material welfare of my whole people. I hope and expect that the support of all, in whatever sphere of official or social activity you may be placed, within the kingdom or without, will never be wanting.

"Trusting in God, and with a prayer that He give me strength, I accept the government. (Signed)
"WILHELMINA."

The girl queen will not make the oath of office and ascend the throne of Holland until the 6th of September.

The seat of government or the capital de facto of Holland is the Hague. The queen usually resides there. Officially, however, Amsterdam is the capital, and according to the law laid down, the king and queen must reside there, at least six days out of every year. Therefore, the inauguration of the fair young Wilhelmina as queen will take place in the latter city.

THE OLIVETTE SINKS.

Crew and Hospital Corps Have Narrow
Escape—The Affair a Mystery.

The hospital ship Olivette, which has been lying near the quarantine station at Fernandina, Fla., through some mysterious agency sank Tuesday morning about 2:30 o'clock.

Aboard of her was a hospital corps of thirty-five and a crew of forty-five persons, all of whom escaped, but in scanty attire.

The roustabouts sleeping in the lower hold had a narrow escape, being driven from their bunks like so many rats. Fortunately for those aboard, there was a schooner near by and some of them took shelter on her, while others sought refuge at the quarantine station.

The Olivette went down in about thirty feet of water, her main deck being submerged at high tide.

No one apparently knows how the calamity could have occurred, and as no investigation has yet been made, the matter remains a mystery.

RECEIVED RUSSIA'S NOTE.

Ambassador Hitchcock at St. Petersburg
Cables to the State Department.

United States Ambassador Hitchcock, at St. Petersburg, has cabled the state department that he has been handed by the Russian minister of foreign affairs a copy of the identical note addressed by order of the czar to all of the representatives of foreign governments, proposing a joint conference to consider the question of general disarmament. The full text of the note was not cabled by Mr. Hitchcock, but will be sent forward by mail.

PLANS ARE CHANGED.

President Will Not Visit Camp Wikoff
Just at Present.

A dispatch received at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, Wednesday from Adjutant General Corbin stated that there has been a change in the plans of President McKinley and that neither the president nor Secretary Alger will visit the camp on the date agreed upon.

AUXILIARY CRUISER RELEASED.

The St. Paul, St. Louis, Harvard and
Yale Are Returned to Owners.

Friday the auxiliary cruisers St. Paul and St. Louis, at Cramp's ship yards, were returned to the International Navigation company by the government. There were no ceremonies attendant upon the transfer, beyond the hauling down of the American flag and the raising of the ensign of the International Navigation company.

The officials of the company were notified that the Harvard and Yale, now in New York, were also turned over to the company.

SENSATION IN DREYFUS CASE

FORGER OF CONVICTING EVIDENCE
COMMITTS SUICIDE WITH RAZOR.

COL. HENRY MADE CONFESSION.

All France Is Wrought Up Over the Affair
Dreyfus Case Will Be
Reopened.

A Paris cable dispatch says: Lieutenant Colonel Henry, who had been arrested on the discovery that he was the author of an important letter which figured in the Dreyfus case, has committed suicide. He cut his throat with a razor which he had concealed in his valise.

It appears that so soon as M. Cavaignac assumed the office of minister for war he charged the official bureau to make a thorough research of the Dreyfus case, and it was this inquiry which resulted in the discovery of documents lately read in the chamber of deputies by M. Cavaignac, showing that proof of guilt of Dreyfus was forged.

When Colonel Henry was summoned to the ministry of war and questioned by M. Cavaignac in the presence of General Boisdereffere and others, he at first affirmed the authenticity of the incriminating document. But when discrepancies were pointed out he at first admitted adding sentences and finally confessed to fabricating the whole letter. It is affirmed, however, that while the discovery has not changed M. Cavaignac's belief in culpability of Dreyfus, the minister is determined to punish all the guilty parties, no matter what their rank or position may be.

Colonel Henry confessed to having committed forgery, owing to the absolute necessity for finding proofs against Dreyfus. It is understood that the document in question is the letter which hitherto has been alleged to have been written by the German military attaché to the Italian military attaché in October, 1896.

It is reported that at Wednesday's cabinet meeting the ministers admitted that a revision of the Dreyfus trial was absolutely unavoidable and a public announcement that the ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected soon.

During the recent Zola trial Henry accused Colonel Picquart of falsifying telegrams. A duel followed, in which Henry was wounded. The next scene occurred in the chamber of deputies, where Colonel Picquart proclaimed the latter a forger, and as a result was arrested, while Henry's villainy was rewarded by his being appointed Colonel Picquart's successor in the intelligence department.

SOUTH CAROLINA PRIMARY.

Prohibition Candidate a Close Second In
the Race For Governor.

A special from Columbia says: The primaries throughout South Carolina developed the strength of the prohibitionists in the state far beyond the calculations of the dispensary advocates. As a result the prohibition candidate for governor will make the race against Ellerbe, and the indications are the fight will be a warm one.

Of the 27,943 votes accounted for, Governor Ellerbe has received 9,000, his competitors coming in as follows: Archer, 682; Featherstone, 7,242; Seumpert, 3,758; Ex-Congressman Tillman, 3,918; Watson, 3,341; Whitman, 102.

Featherstone is the out-and-out prohibition candidate and indications are that he will enter the race against the governor, who defends the dispensary.

It is understood that Governor Ellerbe considers Featherstone the hardest man to beat in a second race, and that he realizes he will have no walk-over.

Following are the results for congress as indicated by incomplete returns, which will hardly change it. Third—Latimer, 5,768; Boggs, 1,331; Johnston, 3,287. Fourth—Donaldson, 431; Wilson, 7,262; Johnston, 5,189. Fifth—Straight, 1,899; Henry, 530; Barber, 2,245; Finley, 3,117; Kennedy, 711; Pollock, 638. Sixth—Norton, 3,384; Ellerbe, 3,362. Seventh—Stokes, 2,727; Brantley, 1,555.

FEVER PUZZLES EXPERTS.

Origin of the Dread Disease at Orwood,
Miss., Cannot Be Ascertained.

The Mississippi state board of health is unable to locate the origin of the four cases of yellow fever reported at Orwood, a small village in Lafayette county.

The place was not infected during the epidemic of last year, and the board finds it impossible to discover an origin from any outside source.

Dr. Gray, a local physician, died at Taylor's station four days ago, and the doctors who attended him say that he showed symptoms of black vomit.

Orwood and Taylor's station are both tightly quarantined.

LIEUTENANT MORGAN DROWNED.

Lost Life In Attempting to Rescue Crew
of a Grounded Vessel.

A Savannah special says: As the result of an act of noble heroism Lieutenant Henry S. Morgan, of the United States engineer corps, class of 1897, and a seaman named Smith, were drowned off Tybee island during the coast storm Wednesday night while trying to reach the Italian bark Noe and save the lives of the crew.

The Noe went aground and the crew was in danger. The lieutenant, who was stationed on Tybee fort, called for volunteers to man a boat and go to their rescue. Five men volunteered. They were employed about the fort. The boat was launched. Just before it reached the bark it capsized and the rescuing party was swamped. All the men except Lieutenant Morgan and Smith were picked up Thursday morning.

Lieutenant Henry S. Morgan was a native of Valdosta, Ga., Lowndes county, and was appointed to West Point in 1893 by Congressman Henry G. Turner, of his district.

At West Point he stood at the head of his class and graduated among the first three, which gave him an appointment to the engineer corps. He had for the last eight or ten months been stationed at Tybee with Captain C. E. Gillette and had almost full charge of the construction of the coast fortifications on the island. Those who knew of his work say he was an exceptionally fine engineer.

SEIZED NINE OFFICIALS.

Strikers Forcefully Demanded the Surrender
of Negro Miners.

A dispatch from Pana, Ill., states that on Thursday afternoon six hundred striking miners seized David J. Overholt and Lewis Overholt, president and superintendent, respectively, of the Springville mines.

The two officials were taken out of their buggy by the mob and carried in the direction of the mines.

Rev. Dr. Millard, a minister of Pana, made a plea to the miners to release the Overholts and was knocked on the head with a revolver for his pains. The two officers were dragged from their buggy in front of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern depot. The seizure was made for the purpose of demanding the surrender of negro miners who had been working in the union men's places.

The miners were overtaken by the state officials and a committee of the miners' union and halted. D. J. and Lewis Overholt gave the committee an order to send for a committee of the negro miners. Sheriff Coburn refused and replied, demanding the release of the Overholts. John Mitchell, national vice president of the union, sent back a note saying the Overholts were in his keeping.

The Overholts were kept in custody by the miners until late in the afternoon, when they were released and allowed to make their way back home. They reached Pana late at night footsore and fatigued. They say the strikers voted several times to hang them, but were prevented by the leaders from committing violence.

HENRY HAD ACCOMPLICES.

Belief Is General That He Was Induced to
End His Life.

A special from Paris states that the suicide of Colonel Henry has aroused all France, and it is generally believed that the rest of the general staff of the French army will follow the example of General Boisdereffere, the chief of staff, and of General Gonsse, the under chief, and tender their resignations.

It appears that the minister of war, M. Cavaignac, is convinced that Colonel Henry had accomplices in the forgery of the incriminating document. Colonel Henry left letters addressed to the minister of war and General Boisdereffere, in which he protested that he had not realized the gravity of the act which he committed, "solely for the good of the cause."

CREMATORY FOR CHICKAMAUGA.

General Boynton Preparing to Improve
the Sanitary Conditions.

General Boynton, chairman of the National park commission, has made arrangements to begin improving the sanitary conditions at Chickamauga soon after the departure of the Second corps. A large crematory to burn the accumulated refuse will be built and gangs of men will be put to work all over the reservation.

McKINLEY GOES TO CANTON.

Will Not Be Able to Attend the G. A. R.
Reunion.

President McKinley and party left Cleveland, O., for Canton Thursday morning on a special train on the Cleveland Terminal and Valley railway and a small crowd of neighbors and friends assembled to see the party off.

It has been supposed that the president might return to Ohio to attend the Grand Army of the Republic reunion at Cincinnati, but it was definitely announced that his official duties in connection with the peace negotiations will prevent him from so doing.

GEN. SHAFTER AT MONTAUK.

COMMANDER OF CUBAN INVASION
ARRIVES ON MEXICO.

CAME SOONER THAN EXPECTED.

Wheeler Had Escort Ordered Out, But
the Program Miscarried—The
General Talks.

The transport Mexico, with General Shafter on board, was sighted off Montauk Point at 6:40 a. m. Thursday and one hour later dropped anchor in Fort Pond bay.

The City of Mexico had on board besides General Shafter the members of his staff.

As soon as General Wheeler was notified of General Shafter's arrival he ordered a salute of fifteen guns to be fired and troops M, E, C, H and K, of the Second regular cavalry, were detailed to escort General Shafter into camp when he should land.

General Shafter and his staff were landed from the City of Mexico shortly before 1 o'clock at the floating dock some distance from the quarantine pier. The coming ashore of the commander and his staff was unexpected. General Wheeler had the cavalry escort drawn up at the quarantine pier and the guns waiting to salute General Shafter. He was not aware that General Shafter was on shore until General Shafter and his staff had been driven to the detention hospital in carriages. General Wheeler was a little put out when he learned that General Shafter had landed. General Shafter appeared in good health when he came ashore. On the City of Mexico, besides the general and his staff, came one company of the First regular infantry.

It was difficult to get near General Shafter at the detention camp, but the commander of the Santiago campaign sent word to the correspondents that he was glad to be on American soil once more, but was sorry to learn that so many of his men had died and were still sick at Montauk. He said, however, that had the troops remained in Santiago they would have fared much worse.

Likes Camp Wikoff.

General Shafter is now, strictly speaking, by reason of rank, in command of Camp Wikoff, but he will not assume the reins of control until his term in the detention camp is finished. In an interview Thursday afternoon General Shafter said:

"I enjoyed the trip north on the Mexico greatly, but more on account of the ship being a prize. From a casual observation I like Camp Wikoff. It seems just such a place as I should have selected. I will soon acquaint myself thoroughly with all the details of the camp."

"I knew nothing of the Miles-Alger controversy until I was shown newspapers on my arrival here. I will not discuss that. I am unfamiliar with the phases of the case, nor will I enter the controversy at any time. Secretary Alger and General Miles can take care of themselves and so can I."

"The Red Cross and other nurses did good work at Santiago, but the front is hardly the place for women. There was never any real scarcity of food in Cuba, but that there were no transportation facilities to get supplies to the front, other than pack trains. The army and sick in hospital down there fared as well as possible in such a climate."

When told that it had been denied that there was yellow fever in the camp at Santiago General Shafter said it was nonsense, as there was yellow fever there and the doctors in Santiago who knew it like a book, said it was yellow fever and nothing else. Santiago was on the mend, the general said, and the sanitary measures taken by the Americans were having good effect.

When asked if it would not be almost as well to allow the men now sick at Santiago to fully recover in Cuba now that the wet season is almost over, he said the best place for every man who could get there was home, and that while the wet season was nearly over, Cuba was not a good country for sick men.

CERVERA ORDERED HOME.

Spain's Officers and Men to Be Sent to
Madrid at Once.

Orders have been received at Annapolis from the president directing Admiral Cervera to make the arrangements to proceed with his officers and men back to Spain immediately in accordance with the instructions issued by the Spanish minister of marine.

The officers were very enthusiastic when they received the news. It is understood that they will return without giving parole. Captain Eulate left Wednesday afternoon for New York.